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## NOTES.

THE first number of a Roumanian official quarterly statistical Bulletin (*Buletin statistic general al Romaniei*. Anul I. Aprilie, Maiu, Junie, 1892) comes to us from Bucharest. It is issued by the Director of Statistics, and contains an account of the organization of the Bureau, and statistics of population and agriculture. A number of notes on industrial progress of Roumania, Roumanian interests abroad, and a promised translation of Levasseur's recent paper before the Institute on the population of Europe, indicate sufficiently the proposed scope of the journal.

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IN the June number of the *Yale Review*, President Francis A. Walker proposes to restrict immigration by requiring from each immigrant a deposit of \$100, to be returned after a period of five years. The underlying idea of the interesting discussion is to render emigration from Europe as difficult as it was in the early part of the century, and thus secure for us immigrants of the same type as came to us then.

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ONE of the most conspicuous signs of the intellectual re-awakening of Italy in recent years is the foundation of periodicals devoted to all branches of scientific inquiry. It is scarcely possible to call attention to them as they appear, since so many breathe but a short space, gasp and die. It is not too late, therefore, to notice the excellent quarterly review which has reached its sixth number under the title *La Spedaleri*. It is devoted to the philosophy of law, and derives its title from the name of the publicist, Nicolo Spedaleri, (d. 1795) who attempted to reconcile the doctrines of the French philosophers with the teachings of the Church, justifying even regicide by passages from St. Thomas Aquinas. The editor, Professor G. Cimbali, has written a two volume work on Spedaleri, and has carried his enthusiasm so far as to name the journal in his honor. The numbers which have been thus far issued show a high standard both in the articles and the numerous book reviews. We note that the prevailing theme is the relation of recent researches in sociological fields to the general aspects of jurisprudence.

A VALUABLE feature of the *Journal des Économistes*, especially for foreign readers is the attention paid to current economic history. The September issue contains two useful articles of this type, a letter from Italy by Vilfredo Pareto on the co-operative societies of that country and a letter by Professor Waurin, of Geneva, on certain aspects of obligatory arbitration of labor questions in Switzerland.

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THE assembling of an interstate congress\* of legislators and business men convened to discuss the economic questions of the day, is significant. It recognizes one of the disadvantages of our system of many legislatures, and shows a disposition to secure harmonious action in matters relating to "commerce, transportation, and finance."

Delegates from twenty-four States and Territories, South and West, met to confer as to the best methods of promoting the material welfare of the West. The population represented is largely agricultural. It produces several hundred million bushels of wheat annually in excess of its own demands, meat enough to satisfy the demands of the people of the United States, and cotton sufficient to supply the needs of the English market.

The two topics of currency reform and tariff reform, together with improvement in the means of transportation and extension of reciprocity treaties, occupied the main attention of the convention, although the discussion ranged over a wide field. The contributions to the currency question are, perhaps, the most interesting.

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THE book *Who Pays Your Taxes?* (Putnams), edited by the Secretary of the New York Tax Reform Association, is—to quote from its preface—"in part," and, we may add, in large part, "a compilation of matter collected from various sources." Its aim is to propagate the doctrine that real estate should bear the main burden of taxation, which is the principal plank in the platform of the Association. A tax on franchises is, however, regarded with some favor, but taxes on inheritances and incomes, as well as those on personal property, are strongly opposed. With the exception of the editor, none of the writers whose names appear on the title page have contributed anything new to the book. Their opinions are presented in duly acknowledged reprints or summaries of what they have previously published. The views of Mr. David A. Wells, opposing the taxation of personal property, are taken from the well-known report of the New York Tax Commission of

\* Report of the Proceedings of the First Western States' Commercial Congress, Kansas City, April 14th to 17th, 1891. Pp. 420.

1870; the argument against an income tax by Mr. Joseph D. Miller was first published in *Belford's Magazine*, November, 1891; and the chapter entitled "The Universities Awakening," consists of extracts from a correspondence of the editor with a number of college or university presidents and professors for the purpose of ascertaining their views in regard to the platform of the Association. The appendix contains a short bibliography of works on taxation.

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THE new *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, the first issue of which has just appeared, contains a remarkable paper by William Jewett Tucker upon *The New Movement on Humanity—From Liberty to Unity*. The fact which the writer seeks to emphasize is "that the great constructive force which we are taking over from the results of physical science, and which we are trying to apply to the current problems of humanity, is the *sense of the organic*, which, as we transfer it to things human, becomes the *consciousness of a vital unity*." "The growing sign of the social bond," he well says, "is not sentiment, hardly sympathy, but intellectual concern." Like Louis Blanc he fervently believes that liberty is only a transitionary stage from which we must proceed to something higher. This address, delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Chapter at Harvard, deserves a high rank in the memorable list of orations to which that body has listened.

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IN *Political Economy and Ethics*,\* Professor J. G. Hume, of Toronto University, gives a short but acute analysis of the ethical and practical bases upon which the Mercantilists, the Physiocrats, the Manchester School and the Historical School have founded their respective views of Political Economy. After examining the views of various writers as to what are properly the data of Political Economy it is concluded that if Political Economy is to be of any practical service to mankind it must take within its range, not only a study of the means to gain accepted ends, but it must also consider what are the best ends and what are the best means to the best ends. So far from making, as Cairnes does, the mixing of ethical doctrines with the doctrines of economics responsible for the disrepute into which political economy had been brought, it is argued that it is rather the neglect of ethical considerations that has discredited it with the practical world. It is urged that we must not imagine that we can separate any human feeling or desire from the person having the desire so as to permit us to estimate units of human desire as we would pounds of sugar or any other purely physical commodity.

\* Bryant & Co., Toronto. Pp. 40.

The underlying assumptions of the "Orthodox School" of Political Economy are examined and the conclusion reached that it is not inaccurate or illogical processes of reasoning which have led the school to conclusions at war with observed facts, but that there is inaccuracy and fallacy in the postulates and axioms of the science as these are enunciated by that school.

An interesting and valuable account is given of the forces which, in the mind of the author, seem to have projected the Historical School—to have made its rise a necessity. It is argued that this school is the logical sequence of developments made in the field of ethics.

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IN few countries has the relation of general to technical education been regulated in a manner that gives general satisfaction. Egon Zöller in his work, *Die Universitäten und Technischen Hochschulen* \* discusses at length the German system and the needed reforms. In his first chapter he traces the growth of the universities and technical schools. He shows how every attempt to introduce technical instruction in the universities failed, because there was no room in them for these little developed technical studies. Out of special schools for rudimentary technical teaching in certain branches have grown great technical universities, with faculties and equipment which place them on the same plane with the universities. Gradually standards of admission have been increased, and internal organization so modified that they have to-day practically the same requirements and the same grade of instruction. Should they, as some have urged, be united? It is the question which the author leads up to throughout his work. In favor of such a blending it is urged that the universities are actually, even in the philosophical faculty, professional schools. But after an examination into the relations of different branches of human knowledge, the author decides against a fusion. He would affect a re-organization which should put economics in the law faculty of the universities, and put all agricultural instruction in the technical schools, instead of in universities or separate institutes. Otherwise he would leave the universities as they stand, while the technical schools, should in his judgment, further enlarge the present sections for general culture studies.

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THE last installment of the *Handwörterbuch der Staatswissenschaften*, carries the work forward from *Jagdrecht* to *Kolonialpolitik*, and maintains the high standard of earlier issues. Among the longer

\* Berlin : Wilhelm Ernst, 1891. Pp. 212, mk. 5.

articles may be mentioned that on Individualism, by Professor Heinrich Dietzel. The history of the International is written by Professor G. Adler, of Freiburg; *Invaliditäts und Allersversicherung* is discussed by Dr. von Woedtke. Dr. Hans Lache gives a full account of the legislation by different countries, relating to the insane; and Professor Stieda treats of child labor in different countries statistically, and outlines the new German law limiting the employment of children. The article which will doubtless attract the most attention is that on Capital, by Dr. Boehm-Bawerk. The short but comprehensive account of the Knights of Labor is furnished by a German, Professor v. Waltershausen. The *Handwörterbuch* will not, as the editors promised, be completed this year, but will be finished in 1893.